

NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

INFORMATION LETTER

PUBLICATION OR REPRODUCTION NOT PERMITTED

No. 396

Washington, D. C.

March 21, 1931

NEXT CONVENTION TO BE HELD IN CHICAGO

Pursuant to authority granted by the last convention, President Harding has announced the selection of Chicago as the convention city for 1932, and has also recommended that the convention be held the week of January 25th. In making this announcement, President Harding stated:

"The selection of the Stevens Hotel as headquarters offers opportunity for canners, brokers, and machinery and supply men to be guests at one hotel. Distributors can be accommodated in part at the Stevens, while other hotels in the immediate vicinity can provide all additional rooms required. The popularity of this arrangement, facilitating meetings and conferences and expediting the transaction of business of all kinds, is shown by the record of room reservations for the last six conventions.

"At the convention in Louisville in 1926, according to official records of the Association, room assignments to member canners and to speakers and government officials who were guests numbered 644. This figure excludes rooms assigned by the Association to distributors and those reserved for members of the Association's staff.

"At the convention in Atlantic City in 1927 the assignments, on the same basis, numbered 540 rooms. The comparative figures for the four conventions held in Chicago are: 1928, 688 rooms; 1929, 867 rooms; 1930, 976 rooms; and 1931, 1,011 rooms.

"The total number of rooms assigned by the Association for the 1931 convention was 1,125, this number including 114 rooms for distributors and others, in addition to the 1,011 assigned to canner members, speakers and guests.

"Similar increases, I understand, have been shown in the number of reservations required for brokers and members of the machinery and supply industry.

"For these and other reasons, the facilities of Chicago appear to be conducive to the greatest good for the greatest number."

LABEL REQUIREMENTS ON SUBSTANDARD PRODUCTS

The canners amendment to the Food and Drugs Act requires that the substandard legend shall be "plain and conspicuous" and shall indicate that the canned food to which it is applied falls below the standard. The Department's announcement in Service and Regulatory Announcements, F & D No. 4, provides that the substandard legend shall appear in immediate conjunction with the name of the article, and as an integral part of the name, wherever the name appears. It requires that it be printed on a "strongly contrasting uniform background."

Whether or not it is feasible to overprint the required legend on stock labels canners may have heretofore used for their substandard products will depend largely upon the design of the labels and the colors in which they are printed. The design may be such as not to furnish the necessary "contrasting uniform background" when the legend is printed on the principal label, or such as to make the overprinted legend indistinct. Again, the design may be such that the substandard legend can not be printed so as to qualify the name of the article wherever it appears. It will not suffice to print the legend on the side panel of the label, because it would not be in evidence when the front or rear panels bearing the name of the article are viewed.

The Food and Drug Administration has made it very plain that compliance with the terms of the law will require the substandard legend to appear on the principal panel of the label in direct conjunction with the name of the article wherever it appears.

The Association therefore recommends that canners do not undertake the overprinting of stock labels until they have carefully considered the Administration's requirements and fully satisfied themselves that such overprinting will comply with the law.

Canners should also bear in mind that the requirements of the amendment are positive and mandatory and the enforcing agency has no discretionary power to permit even the temporary utilization of labels which do not fully meet these requirements.

DIRECTORS TO MEET ON MAY 28

The date for the spring meeting of the Board of Directors has been fixed by President Harding for Thursday, May 28. This early announcement is made in order that members of the Board can so arrange their engagements as to permit their attendance. A formal call for the meeting will be issued at a later date.

INTENDED CANNING PEA ACREAGE

If canners of green peas carry out their acreage intentions as reported to the United States Department of Agriculture on March 1, the planted acreage for the 1931 season will be 7.6 per cent less than the *harvested* acreage in 1930, or 243,770 acres planted in 1931 compared with 263,800 harvested in 1930. Compared with the 1930 *planted* acreage, however, the 1931 intended acreage shows a 12 per cent reduction. Planted acreage abandoned last year was somewhat heavier than usual, due to the effects of drouth in Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and to freeze damage in Wisconsin.

The indicated acreage is based upon reports from 192 firms, representing 76 per cent of the acreage harvested in 1930. In arriving at the total acreage intended by all canners, the remaining 24 per cent of the acreage is assumed to be approximately in line with the acreage represented by those firms reporting their intended acreage.

The following table shows the *harvested* acreage in the years 1925-1930 and the intended acreage in 1931:

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	Intended 1931
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Maine	1,770	1,410	720	1,100	1,150	1,330	1,470
New York	33,310	34,900	25,540	32,200	32,800	34,440	33,410
New Jersey	500	400	500	350	400	500	550
Pennsylvania	1,600	1,400	1,320	1,680	1,730	2,010	1,950
Ohio	4,850	4,210	2,990	4,020	5,030	5,410	5,840
Indiana	4,320	6,000	1,880	5,290	5,500	6,270	6,020
Illinois	8,050	9,200	8,830	8,740	11,010	12,660	11,140
Michigan	13,010	14,430	8,400	8,500	10,900	11,660	*12,240
Wisconsin	111,710	106,120	80,000	101,000	111,000	127,000	115,570
Minnesota	7,880	8,570	6,980	7,920	12,670	17,900	17,180
Delaware	2,500	2,000	1,700	2,060	3,040	3,200	2,880
Maryland	11,000	8,800	8,000	10,500	12,400	13,000	13,650
Tennessee				1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400
Montana				3,500	3,900	3,500	2,730
Colorado	3,520	2,570	1,000	3,000	3,400	3,700	*3,700
Utah	10,750	9,510	8,460	10,150	11,670	13,070	7,840
Washington					1,940	2,100	1,870
California	4,800	2,680	750	1,100	880	850	1,000
Other States†	6,500	6,640	5,840	3,450	2,100	3,700	3,330
U. S. Total	226,850	218,930	163,810	205,960	232,920	263,800	243,770

* Returns not satisfactory because several large firms not reported in states designated.

† "Other States" group includes Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Virginia, and Wyoming. Tennessee, Montana and Washington included prior to 1928.

TRUCK TOMATO CROP ACREAGE

Heavy rains in South Florida early in March cut the 11,100 acres planted down to 6,800 acres. The estimated planted acreage in the other early sections of Florida, California and Texas is 9 per cent below the estimated 1930 acreage. Although there

are reported increases of 60 per cent in Imperial, California, and 7 per cent in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas, the acreage in Florida other than in the southern counties is 21 per cent smaller than last year's acreage. Growers' intentions to plant in the second early group of States indicate an increase of 11 per cent over the 1930 acreage. An increase is expected in Louisiana, Mississippi and "other" Texas and a decrease in Georgia and South Carolina.

It appears, providing intention plans in the second early group materialize, that the combined acreage for all States reported to date—fall, early and second early—will be one per cent smaller than last year's acreage but 21 per cent greater than the 5-year average for the years 1925 to 1929.

DECREASE IN AMOUNT OF POULTRY CANNED

The amount of poultry canned or used for canning in February, converted to an undrawn basis, was less than in January, according to reports from 31 identical establishments, while a same-firm comparison (28 firms) for February, 1930 and 1931, shows a decrease of about 42 per cent.

The U. S. Market News Service reports the quantity as follows, the figures for drawn poultry having been converted to an undrawn basis, assuming a 25 per cent shrinkage in drawing:

	February 1931	January 1931	February 1931	February 1930
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Dressed poultry canned or used in canning	1,195,277	1,432,109	1,203,327	1,793,233
Drawn poultry canned or used in canning	123,700	135,718	98,317	445,060
Total	1,318,986	1,567,887	1,301,644	2,239,292
Number of firms reporting	31	31	28	28

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN JANUARY

The index number of wholesale prices computed by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics with 1926 prices as the basis declined from 77.0 in January to 75.5 in February, a decrease of 2 per cent. Farm products as a group decreased $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent below the January level, and foods were $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent lower.

Retail food prices showed a decrease of a little more than 3 per cent on January 15, 1931, when compared with December 15, 1930, and a decrease of about $14\frac{1}{2}$ per cent since January 15, 1930. During the month from December 15 to January 15, canned tomatoes decreased 3 per cent in price; pork and beans, 2 per cent; evaporated milk, canned corn, and canned peas, 1 per cent. Canned red salmon increased less than five-tenths of 1 per cent.

FARM PRICES

The general level of prices at local farm markets continued downward during February, reaching lower levels than any in the past twenty years and reflecting to some extent larger supplies but mostly the continued depression in domestic business conditions, the further curtailment in the buying power of consumers, and the reduced demand for feed brought about by the unusually mild weather. On February 15 the index of farm prices at 90 was 4 points lower than on January 15 and 41 points lower than February of last year. The mid-February level was also 2 points below the lowest level ever reached by this index (available since 1910) which was 92 in December, 1911. Judging from the course of central market prices after February 15, farm prices declined somewhat further during the last half of February but made slight advances in the first two weeks of March.

ORDERS TARIFF CHANGES RECOMMENDED BY COMMISSION

The Tariff Commission has announced that its reports on four investigations, all but one of which were ordered in response to Senate resolutions, have been approved by the President, who has proclaimed the rates of duty found by the Tariff Commission to be necessary to equalize foreign and domestic costs of production. These reports cover ten items in the groups of Four-drainer and cylinder wires, wool-felt hat bodies and hats, edible gelatin, and smokers' articles (brier wood pipes, cigarette holders, etc.). In three items the duty was increased, in three it was reduced, and in four no change was made. The new rates become effective April 15, 1931.

TRUCK CROP MARKETS

Total shipments of 27 products for the week ended March 14 decreased slightly to 17,100 cars, and were 1,600 greater than for the same period last season, according to the U. S. Market News Service. Potatoes required 5,200 cars, apples 1,300, and lettuce 1,150 cars. Orange shipments held around 2,530 cars, with California originating 1,510 and Florida 1,015. Florida started a much heavier supply of grapefruit to market, totaling 1,155 cars, as against 645 a year ago. Mixed citrus from Florida decreased to 420 cars.

Asparagus output from California jumped to 150 cars for the week. Texas spinach forwardings decreased to 325 cars; Virginia started 10 cars. Snap bean shipments increased to 85 cars. California forwardings of cauliflower increased to 330 cars and Oregon originated 20. Green pea shipments from Cali-

fornia increased to 125 cars, while Florida dropped to 8 cars and Mexico to a dozen. Movement of mixed vegetables was very heavy from southern Texas and Florida.

Florida strawberry shipments decreased to 85 cars, compared with 160 a year ago.

Imports of tomatoes from Mexico decreased slightly to 267 cars, and Cuba was down to 34. Florida movement of tomatoes increased to 115 cars, but was still 50 per cent lighter than a year ago.

CARLOT SHIPMENTS

Commodity	March 8-14 1931	March 1-7 1931	March 9-15 1930	Total this season thru March 14	Total last season thru March 15	Total last season
Apples, total	1,309	1,508	1,224	100,509	93,761	102,801
Eastern states	484	524	610	40,929	48,009	51,439
Western states	825	1,044	614	59,580	45,602	51,362
Asparagus	149	78	83	262	100	2,780
Beans, snap:						
Domestic	85	79	83	2,228	2,590	9,546
Imports	3	2	3	30	17	31
Beets	93	102		934		
Cabbage:						
1931 season	713	868	460	6,795	5,179	37,708
1930 season	114	93	10	37,708	44,187	44,201
Carrots:						
1931 season	184	218	413	4,449	4,767	11,759
1930 season	79	68	81	11,759	11,781	12,149
Cauliflower	350	334	324	7,928	7,548	9,535
Pears	62	80	52	28,260	20,760	21,147
Peas, green:						
Domestic	135	144	97	1,300	807	6,800
Imports	11	65	38	1,332	2,092	2,118
Peppers:						
Domestic	59	38	50	1,120	380	2,795
Imports	20	18	19	249	326	477
Spinach	343	445	409	6,461	6,041	9,637
Strawberries	86	90	163	827	1,286	10,641
Tomatoes:						
Domestic	116	101	214	1,578	1,331	33,495
Imports	307	329	580	3,201	3,877	7,039
Vegetables, mixed:						
Domestic	709	700	746	7,729	7,272	31,070
Imports	6	17	18	185	222	359

BUSINESS CONDITIONS

Weekly business indicators available to the Department of Commerce for the week ending March 14, 1931, show that bank debits outside New York City decreased from the preceding week and were lower than the same week in 1930. Interest rates on call money advanced for the first time in some eight weeks, but were materially under the 1930 level. Time money rates also advanced over the week previous, but were still far below the rates prevalent during the corresponding week last year.

The number of business failures, as reported by R. G. Dun & Company, declined for the third consecutive week, and were approximately on the same level as a year ago.

Wholesale prices, as measured by Fisher's composite index of 120 leading commodities, were on the same level as for the week previous, but were materially under this time last year. This index has been on practically the same level for the past four weeks.

Movement of commodities by rail, as shown by statistics for the latest reported week, was greater than for the preceding week, but considerably below the same week a year ago.

	CAR LOADINGS			
	Total	Miscellaneous	Merchandise L. C. L.	Other
Week ended March 7	723,534	206,579	220,465	236,490
Preceding week	682,000	250,097	198,560	233,334
Corresponding week, 1930	873,716	337,877	250,348	285,491
Corresponding week, 1929	947,539	364,260	259,950	323,329

BULLETIN ISSUED ON CORN SUCKERING EXPERIMENTS

The results of sweet corn suckering experiments on Long Island are reported in a 12-page bulletin issued by the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station at Ithaca as Bulletin 509. The experiments discussed are a continuation of studies carried on from 1920 to 1925, the results of which were published in 1926. The data presented show that removing the suckers did not increase the total yield of marketable ears, as is claimed by some growers.

PINEAPPLE PACK IN FIJI ISLANDS

The estimated pineapple pack in the Fiji Islands for the season ending July 31, is 22,200 cases, according to a cablegram from the American consul at Suva. Half the pack will be slices, and half crushed pineapple. Up to March 9 the pack was 20,500 cases.

PRINCIPAL EXPORT MARKETS FOR CANNED FOODS

Exports of canned foods in 1930, although about one-fifth less than in 1929, were in an advantageous position compared with exports of all foodstuffs and with all exports from this country, according to a review of the year's trade by R. S. Hollingshead, Assistant Chief of the Foodstuffs Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The volume of exports in 1930, as well as the value, was about equal to that of 1927, which is stated to be a year of more nearly normal conditions.

The review presents a statement of the total exports of the different articles and a tabulation of the quantity of canned foods shipped to the six leading foreign markets. The latter table is

reproduced to show where the canners of this country find the principal foreign outlets for their products.

Article	To United Kingdom		To Canada	
	1929	1930	1929	1930
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Peaches	65,085,921	55,813,003	8,492,138	5,535,054
Pears	48,511,336	51,024,406	1,377,191	1,008,759
Apricots	22,917,704	18,471,338	1,308,167	985,645
Pineapples	13,393,224	12,627,386	6,771,676	5,790,602
Fruits for salad	29,674,910	24,880,960	1,181,532	1,014,237
Asparagus	2,841,126	2,000,292	2,060,412	1,444,484
Soups	1,761,822	1,195,942	22,820,108	15,456,572
Beans	2,910,233	7,014,986	804,505	446,798
Peas	1,265,398	903,110	2,851,927	2,753,863
Tomatoes	1,160,674	817,304	300,196	175,326
Salmon	29,332,296	19,925,269	1,958,217	578,383
Sardines	7,594,560	9,805,114	4,148,968	2,765,107
Condensed milk	720	721	636,293	658,228
Evaporated milk	16,864,607	12,574,733	642,767	518,622
All meats	10,697,069	12,812,597	905,608	711,243

Article	To Germany		To France	
	1929	1930	1929	1930
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Peaches	2,062,507	851,391	3,936,132	1,112,963
Pears	272,433	195,951	655,156	392,039
Apricots	490,403	193,187	1,851,290	784,129
Pineapples	11,631,256	8,084,635	4,409,799	2,545,155
Fruits for salad	160,793	124,449	308,519	199,532
Asparagus	1,579,163	674,984	3,571,722	3,051,909
Soups	15,719	3,025	38,019	44,566
Beans	8,498	208	8,700	1,537
Peas	48,123	10,657	290
Tomatoes	2,078	1,907	2,154	295
Salmon	126,991	73,721	55,516	62,120
Sardines	483,748	1,034,437	14,107,460	17,131,054
Condensed milk	150
Evaporated milk	15,760	69,270	144
All meats	54,644	351	28,355	23,155

Article	To Philippines		To Cuba	
	1929	1930	1929	1930
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Peaches	382,014	252,831	1,180,404	956,266
Pears	55,590	48,201	760,840	590,844
Apricots	23,976	22,749	13,226	11,578
Pineapples	267,086	235,379	9,331	8,156
Fruits for salad	63,951	65,470	114,130	102,254
Asparagus	202,687	202,835	200,005	143,432
Soups	282,715	159,189	126,093	103,401
Beans	483,590	400,932	47,689	50,729
Peas	934,335	835,317	843,208	756,884
Tomatoes	394,888	551,358	18,677	12,244
Salmon	550,242	710,248	127,471	95,642
Sardines	19,338,692	13,775,253	1,973,300	1,241,830
Condensed milk	7,315,811	7,363,852	15,661,659	8,145,868
Evaporated milk	17,157,300	18,010,910	2,563,695	2,100,128
All meats	658,374	533,472	706,283	370,048

The Information Letter for January 31, 1931, contained a statistical statement of the total quantity and value of the exports of canned foods in 1929 and 1930.

SARDINE IMPORTS INTO NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES

Sardine imports into the Netherlands East Indies, amounting to 16,789,450 pounds in the first eleven months of 1930, were 6,664,317 pounds below the corresponding period for 1929. There was a greater comparative decline in the value of the imports, owing to the fall in prices. The American trade commissioner at Batavia, in furnishing to the Department of Commerce the following figures on imports by countries, states that the imports credited to "other countries" are largely from the United States, representing transshipments at Singapore and Penang.

	1929		1930	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
United States	18,572,380	\$1,113,842	14,156,380	\$752,245
Europe	553,807	103,060	453,493	95,649
Japan	575,054	31,270	621,054	29,997
Other countries	3,851,926	239,800	1,859,238	114,626
Total	23,553,767	1,488,032	16,789,450	902,517

LIABILITY FOR INJURY FROM FOREIGN SUBSTANCE

A recent decision of interest to canners is that of the Court of Appeals of New York in the case of Patrick Ryan v. Progressive Grocery Stores, Inc., decided February 10, 1931. The Court of Appeals is the court of last resort in New York. This decision bears directly on the liability of a retailer to a purchaser for injury resulting from the presence of a foreign substance in food sold by the retailer in a sealed container. The Association therefore requested its legal counsel to prepare a statement on the case for the information of its members. The statement follows:

The plaintiff through his wife, who acted as his agent, purchased a loaf of bread from the Progressive Grocery Stores, Inc. The bread contained a pin which injured the plaintiff, who sued the retailer for damages. It appeared that the plaintiff's wife stated to the salesman that she wished to have a loaf of "Ward's bread." The salesman gave her what she asked for, wrapped up in a sealed package as it had come to the store from the Ward Baking Company, the baker of the bread. Thus, it appeared that the plaintiff's agent did not rely on the retailer's skill or judgment in selecting the brand of bread, but used her own judgment.

The court, however, held the retailer liable under the provisions of the New York Personal Property law relating to sales, which provisions are substantially the same as those of the Uniform Sales Act which is in force in a large number of jurisdictions other than New York. The decision therefore will be quite a persuasive authority for holding a retailer liable in such a case in those jurisdictions other than New York in which the Uniform Sales Act is in force.

The New York law and the Uniform Sales Act both provide as follows:

"Subject to the provisions of this Act and of any statute in that behalf, there is no implied warranty or condition as to the

quality or fitness for any particular purpose of goods supplied under a contract to sell or a sale, except as follows:

"(1) Where the buyer, expressly or by implication, makes known to the seller the particular purpose for which the goods are required, and it appears that the buyer relies on the seller's skill or judgment (whether he be the grower or manufacturer or not), there is an implied warranty that the goods shall be reasonably fit for such purpose.

"(2) Where the goods are bought by description from a seller who deals in goods of that description (whether he be the grower or manufacturer or not), there is an implied warranty that the goods shall be of merchantable quality.

* * *

"(4) In the case of a contract to sell or a sale of a specified article under its patent or other trade name, there is no implied warranty as to its fitness for any particular purpose."

It will be observed that subdivision (1) quoted above makes the retailer liable on an implied warranty where it appears that the buyer relies on the seller's skill or judgment. Prior to this decision there had been decisions under similar laws to the effect that reliance by the purchaser on the seller's skill and judgment might be gathered from the purchase as a reasonable inference, and consequently a warranty might be implied under subdivision (1). The courts, however, in deciding such cases had added the limitation that there could be no inference of reliance where the buyer selected the brand and got just what he selected. In this connection, it should be observed that the statute in subdivision (4) provides that where the article is purchased under its patent or other trade name there is no implied warranty as to its fitness for any particular purpose.

In the instant case, where it was perfectly clear that the buyer did not rely on the seller's skill, the court held that the case did not fall within subdivision (1) but held that there was a purchase by description within the meaning of subdivision (2) quoted above, which provides in effect that where there is a purchase by description there is a warranty that the foods purchased are merchantable. The bread which contained a pin was, of course, not merchantable and the court therefore held that there had been a breach of this warranty for which the plaintiff could recover damages for the injuries sustained by him.

In the course of its opinion the court intimated that if the manufacturer were to blame the retailer would have a right of action over against him, saying:

"In such circumstances the law casts the burden on the seller who may vouch in the manufacturer if the latter was to blame. The loss in its final instance will be borne where it is placed by the initial wrong."

Thus the clear intimation of this decision is that where canned foods are purchased from a retailer by a customer who asks for a definite brand and gets what he asks for and it develops that the food so purchased contains some foreign substance which injures the customer, such injured party may, in those jurisdictions in which the Uniform Sales Law is in force, recover damages from the retailer for a breach of warranty, and the retailer in turn may recover from the canner.

WEATHER CONDITIONS

Precipitation was moderate to fairly heavy in the Pacific Northwest from central California northward and eastward to northern Idaho, according to the Weather Bureau's report for the week ended March 17. Substantial amounts occurred also in some west Gulf sections, extreme southern Florida, and in the middle Atlantic area. In the latter, appreciable amounts, mostly in the form of snow, were confined to southeastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia and eastern West Virginia. Elsewhere precipitation was generally light, with most stations in the interior valleys having only traces.

Cool weather has prevailed in the southern states, especially in the Southeast, for the past three weeks, and higher temperatures are needed to improve growth of vegetation and for germination of recently-planted truck and other crops. Late reports indicate, however, that the frosts of last week did only minor damage, except that tender truck was severely set back in Texas and much replanting will be necessary.

The melting of last week's heavy snows in the lower Lake region and parts of the interior valleys, especially in Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, has been highly beneficial to the soil and helpful to the winter wheat crop. In Illinois and Missouri much land has been too wet to work, but in some places plowed fields did not receive full benefit because of the drifting of the snow. Moderate precipitation has been of further benefit from the upper Ohio Valley eastward, but this area is still in need of heavy rains to supply subsoil moisture.

SHRIMP INVESTIGATION UNDER WAY

An investigation of the shrimp industry, which ranks fifth in value and sixth in volume among all the fisheries, is now being made by the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries. Extensive state cooperation in the work is anticipated, and active participation in the program has already been undertaken by Georgia and Louisiana. The most important question to be studied is that of the actual abundance of the shrimp and the protective measures necessary to prevent depletion of the fisheries. Completion of the investigation will require several years.

CONTROL OF STORED-GRAIN INSECTS

In Bulletin 359 of the University of Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station at Urbana is given the result of 5 years' experimental work from which it has been found that some of the oil emulsions developed for the control of orchard insects

will protect seed corn from stored-grain insects. The bulletin gives the formula for making the oil emulsion and contains a number of illustrations showing the results of its use.

CORRECTION

The Information Letter was in error in stating that the case involving "multiple seizures" was argued before the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia on March 11th. The case was assigned for that date, but was not reached. The arguments will probably be held in April.

TARIFF INVESTIGATIONS ASKED ON GREEN BEANS AND LEMONS

An application has been filed with the U. S. Tariff Commission asking for an investigation of the cost of production of green snap beans, the purpose of the request being to secure a decrease of the present duty. The application was filed by G. W. Staples, of Laredo, Texas, on behalf of the Mexican East Coast vegetable industry.

The Lemon Import Committee of the New York Fruit Exchange has also filed an application for an investigation of the cost of production of lemons. A decrease in the present duty is sought.

CONTENTS

	Page		Page
Next convention to be held in Chicago	2393	Bulletin issued on corn suckering experiments	2399
Label requirements on substandard products	2394	Pineapple pack in Fiji Islands	2399
Directors to meet on May 28	2394	Principal export markets for canned foods	2399
Intended canning pea acreage	2395	Sardine imports into Netherlands East Indies	2401
Truck tomato crop acreage	2395	Liability for injury from foreign substance	2401
Decrease in amount of poultry canned	2396	Weather conditions	2403
Wholesale and retail prices in January	2396	Shrimp investigation under way	2403
Farm prices	2397	Control of stored-grain insects	2403
Orders tariff changes recommended by Commission	2397	Correction	2404
Truck crop markets	2397	Tariff investigations asked on green beans and lemons	2404
Business conditions	2398		